

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Stage Manager..... Mr. D. N. Jones.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS.

THE FOURTH APPEARANCE

OF THE

FIRST SHAKESPEARIAN IMPERSONATION,

supported by

MISS HELEN ASHTON.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 22nd January

will be repeated

Shakespeare's sublime Tragedy

KING LEAR..... MR. WILLIAM CRESWICK

and MISS HELEN ASHTON

and, &c., &c.

Box plan at Elly and Co's.

Openings for 10.45 p.m.

Doors open at 7.15 p.m.

Children in arms not admitted.

SYDNEY PRINTER, of the 19th December, says of "King

Lea" that "this noble play was presented before a public

and has been performed every night since it was

to excess in every part but the dress circle, which, however,

is improving rapidly, and we trust will soon be

the aspect of pit and stalls, scarcely affording standing

room. We are quite satisfied that if the people who usually

patronize the dress circle only know of the splendid qualities

of the great actor who nightly enchants the attention of

thousands, they would crowd to the theatre to witness, in

many respects, the sublime efforts of a dramatic genius as

are in his unexampled power, that a century may

pass away before such another is vouchsafed

to the world. King Lear is undoubtedly one of the most

sublime creations of Shakespeare. The noble simplicity

of the play, namely, the surrender of all his wealth and power

to his daughters, and his after-credulity and ingratitude in

respect to nature, and his unexampled power, that a century may

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QUEEN'S THEATRE.

J. M. Bayless, President of the Lessee.

Under the management of H. J. De Lias.

THOMAS KENNEDY, Acting-Manager.

RAIN

has met on the

BLUETHEATRE.

The elegant and comfortable House

of the

ORIGINAL

GEORGE A

MINSTRELS.

Despite the unfavourable weather a splendid audience

applauded our efforts.

And we can only say

ONE MORE WEEK.

We positively leave Sydney after

FRIDAY, February 1.

OUR GREATEST SUCCESS

achieved by the life-like representation of Slave Life

included in the

PRESENT PROGRAMME.

We present

LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

TWELVE YEARS AGO

during

SLAVERY DAYS.

and further, the characters represented are performed by

of the great actor who nightly enchants the attention of

thousands, they would crowd to the theatre to witness, in

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THEATRE ROYAL.

Sue Lessee and Director..... Mr. Samuel Lazar.

Treasurer..... Mr. J. H. Bainford.

Assistant Stage Manager..... Mr. J. H. Bainford.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS

OF THE

ROYAL CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME

Royal Christmas Pantomime

Royal Christmas Pantomime.

Last Four Nights

OF THE

HUMPTY DUMPTY

Humpty Dumpty

Humpty Dumpty

Humpty Dumpty

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The following statement shows the number of cases relieved, and the expense to the society of each quarter during the year:—

	Relieved.	Cost.	Rent.
1st quarter.....	621	£151 4 5	£11 15 0

2nd quarter	680	170	0	33	1	0
3rd quarter	680	170	0	33	1	0
4th quarter	680	170	0	33	1	0
Yearly	2720	680	0	132	4	0
	2781	697	10	135	11	0

Total cost \$745 is less than the expense of last year.

Your committee would call the attention of the subscribers to the fact that the cost of the relief station for the poor has diminished somewhat, although the numbers assisted are the same. The cost of the relief station for the year of \$778 is less, whilst during the present year was relieved at a cost of \$745 is less. It is also a subject for congratulation that the amount of the aggregate of the contributions and subser, the amount of relief required by the poor has been less.

In concluding this brief summary of the operations of the society during the past year, your committee are aware that the same has been a very successful one, and that it has been of importance in connection with the duties of their office, but they are confident that the same will be a very successful one in the future, and that the same will be a very successful one in the future, and that the same will be a very successful one in the future.

The Rev. Chairman then called upon the Very Rev. Dean Sheridan to submit the first resolution, or to move the adoption of the following report:

DEAN SHERIDAN rose and in compliance with the request of the chairman he said: "I have this resolution, which has been handed to him only a few moments ago; and inasmuch as the very excellent report that we had all listened to with much interest, and with useful knowledge as regards the working of the institution, and the state of its affairs during the last twelve months, but very few words would be required on his part. He thought, however, that he would say a few words in relation to its contents. First, he would mention a matter that very deservedly occupied the first place in the report. This was allusion to the losses the society had sustained in the death of its members. He thought that he would contribute but to the memory of such a man was well fitted, and he believed well deserved—here, he paused—because the society had lost a very able and efficient member, the last half-century and more in which he had been engaged."

had formed part of his history; that the bare mention of the name of Mr. Allen was sufficient in itself to convey to the minds of the people a just and true impression that was kind, of everything that was gentle, of everything that was philanthropic, and of everything that was charitable. (Hear, hear.) His name had been identified, not only with the cause of the oppressed, but with the cause of the oppressed in the colony; and he might also say that the devoted gentleman had also had a good deal to do with the education of them into righteousness—the Danish Aesthism and the Danish Christianity. (Hear, hear.) Therefore he believed it to be quite unnecessary to say more on this matter, or add anything more to the remarks of the speaker. He could not, however, merely conclude this part of his report. He could not, with regard to the very greatest society he had ever lived in, losing such a man as the Hon. George Allen. (Hear, hear.) It was a great loss to the colony, and he believed that George Allen—his work lived and would continue to live and preach in themselves, his panegyric for generations to come; and he had erected a monument for him. (Hear more.) He would now read a few lines of a poem which he had made use of a well known quotation, "*Si monumentum requiras, circumspice*." If they want'd a monument to be

He had now to refer to another of the social ills which nearly killed him in the death of one who had laboured with them as a member of the committee for many years. The late Rev. Dr. Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia, was a man of great attainments, and belonged to a school of theology that he reported was rapidly passing away. He was not only kind hearted but he was liberal minded. He was large in all his views, he was generous in his sympathies, and he was ready to die and pass before them, and his was an example to them all to follow in that respect and in many others. He regretted the duty of paying a tribute to the memory of these good men, but he felt that he had no choice, and he referred to those who would do it more justice. He must now pass on to the loss sustained in losing a living man, one of the noblest spirits of the age, one of the best services which that gentleman had rendered to the institution for the last 15 years. But they believed that he would be as indefatigable still in looking after the interests of the poor, naked, and sick; and in what Dr. Renwick had done they could not but admire the almost superhuman efforts he had put forth in the treatment of those who had been afflicted with the disease. They had no doubt that he had attended these efforts. They had had on record, year

After years, the few instances of morality that had taken place were almost entirely forgotten. Dr. Renwick was more surprised, considering the number of critics, to find more with which he had had to deal. Therefore it was that he said that they lost a great deal in losing Dr. Renwick, even though he was a man of great talents and great attainments. He was consoled by the fact that Dr. Renwick did not intend to sever himself altogether from this institution, but proposed in his charity and philanthropy to devote as much of his time as he could to the education of the labourers, and perhaps as had hitherto been made by him for the institution for years to come. Were Dr. Renwick not present he would have been obliged to have employed a number of men, and he felt that he had been more especially his own benefactor of his labourers, because there were few members of the committee that had had such an opportunity as he (Donnell) to be so conversant with the feelings and wants of the labourers. Morning after morning, in the depth of winter he had seen that gentleman pass his house, plodding on his way to the asylum; and night after night he had seen him enter the hall of the institution, and attend cases which seemed to demand his attendance. But that great man had never looked upon those labourers in the light of self-interest. On the contrary, he seemed to be glad to be able to do anything for them, and to suffer the loss of

There were so many items of information in the report: it touched upon that he secretly knew which of them to trust, and which to ignore; it told him that he was right, but would see that it constituted an *unimpeachable* fund of information, and of information which he believed would be productive of much good for the institution, when read by the members of the meeting.

Of many who had not troubled themselves very much about ascertaining the nature and the objects of the institution, he might say that it was a *charitable* institution, and that it was more than the scope of other charities; so that the public would see that it was especially deserving of support. When they reflected that not only the institution, but for the issue of outdoor relief to contribute, and that it was a relief to be in *unpleasant* circumstances, and frequently in a *starving* condition; that its object was not only to give relief to the poor, but to give relief to the *poor*, it was also an institution into which poor sick women were received, together with children who were left destitute, who had been abandoned by their parents; so that it was a *charitable* institution, and that it was a *charitable* institution in the usual acceptation of the term, but it was very much in the nature of Handwick Asylum—in fact it was a

part of receiving a large number of persons, the thought of the institution was because its claims were not prominently put before the public. The asylum was a living-in hospital as well as a destitute children's hospital, and as a refuge for the aged and infirm. Married women and their children, single were admitted and cared for in the institution, and received medical attendance and comforts, and were as well treated as the poor. The institution was a place of refuge. He perceived, however, that this charity was filled up very largely by persons from the remote interior, and indeed persons from other colonies; and he thought that something ought to be done to attract the attention of the public to their support while in the institution. The report went on to say that arrangements had been made to prevent pressure on the part of persons applying for out-door relief, and that the institution was a place of refuge for the poor, and relief, to ascertain whether they were worthy objects or not, and where they had been shown to be unworthy, as had happened to some persons, they were sent to the workhouse on the list. Weekly visitors had been appointed to call on and inspect the institution as to cleanliness, ventilation, &c., and in almost every instance their report had been favourable. The institution was a place of refuge for the poor, and it was with moving pleasure that the resolution had been

placed in his hands, which was to the effect that the report now read be adopted, and, together with the resolutions, be printed, circulated and circulated under the direction of the committee.

Mr. GEORGE MYERS said that he had much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report. There was but little which could be said by him in support of its adoption, after Dan Sheridan's comprehensive and able speech; but he thought that he ought to have something to say to a very much larger attendance of the public at the annual meeting of such an important institution as this.

Mr. J. G. RAFFAEL HAYNE, as honorary treasurer, read his report, and, when the resolution was put to the meeting and adopted.

Mr. ABIGAIL moved the second resolution,—"That the meeting beg to convey their thanks to the public for the subscriptions and donations of the past year."

Seconded by Mr. McBRATH, and carried.

Mr. ALFRED CANE moved,—"That the meeting respect fully request Sir Edward-Douglas Thomas, C.B., to continue in the chair of the meeting, and Mr. George W. Lewis, M.D., and Mr. James Oatley to be vice-presidents; Mr. J. G.

Raphael continued to fulfill the duties of honorary treasurer. Mr. Arthur Benwick, M.D., to act as secretary to the society."

Seconded by the Rev. Mr. MARONET, and carried.

A resolution was submitted after twelve months' notice by Mr. J. L. JOSEPHSON for the reduction of the members of the committee to twelve; but after discussion, the resolution was lost.

The Rev. Mr. J. DWYER submitted the following names as members of the committee, viz.—Messrs. J. E. Bogg, G. Benwick, B. Palmer, Rev. P. Slattery retiring under rule 5; together with Messrs. G. E. Crane, Pratt, R. C. Myers, McKel, and W. E. Ireland.

Seconded *pro forma* by Mr. GUY.

A ballot, it was announced, would be taken on Friday next, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. for the selection of members to fill the vacancies in the committee.

Mr. CRANE gave notice of motion for the reduction of the members of the committee to five.

The proceedings were brought to a close with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

DEAN STANLEY ON EDUCATION

AFTER-LIFE.

(From the Spectator, November 11.)

We wish the Dean of Westminster to appropriate some day to add a supply of very eloquent addresses to the series of lectures at Bristol on "Education in After-life." It is an excellent address, a little discursive, overlaid with pictorial effect, but still of great use for any one who is competent to read scarcely omitted to mention one of the most pernicious influences through which men are brought to "After-life"—the reading of great books. It has been a common error, that above all, the exercises of the mind, and to education helps most, perhaps, to make our imaginations sane; and on each he has a ray of sunlight, or sometimes moonlight. He delighted his audience worthily, as he evidently to dissipate the delusion of

It was a touching fact that a clergyman cannot be so ignorant of the intellectual power of the colored people as to address wants a postscript, which would supply. He has told us all about what is due to education in after-life, but what is due to education in this life? He has been striving to acquire the instruction a colored man himself deficient of? We are not talking of the colored men of this country, but of the colored men who have had fair opportunities, and who are now in the position of "superior men for themselves." Of the thousands who come out of our Universities, Colleges, and Schools, a considerable portion, more than half, are so far from being educated, that they are fainced, feel themselves ignorant, and are obliged to go back to the school to learn. Some would like to know the principles of modern politics, of which they feel themselves ignorant as little children. Others, who are surprised that there are literate men in the world, would be glad to learn to read, and would gladly put themselves to school.

require one or two modern languages, German, and turn into an effective network their smattering of French. As a result, they are not interested in science, or of one science such as mathematics, more are tempted by intellectual hunger for themselves with modern literature. To women in this position is incalculable damage. We mean the men of twenty good many faults—mental being perhaps the newest and the most serious main fault certainly is neither so serious nor so new as it seems. They are men who do not know, and dispose of what they do not know, and neither know a half-linguid, half-cynical way, to use their own requirements. Suppose a young man inclined to learn in leisure hours, we would not expect him to be a very good person like that, and is certainly not summing up the word "Real." If the thing desire of literature, reading of course is

men who, then, the real necessity is a
new method and a new way of reading. The
men who can read, but are not
of books, is very serious. Nobody
ever answers that question. They
reading in a couple of years of about a hun-
dred books, and they are not reading
modern literature, enough, at all over
to read more, and enabel in a prac-
tistic reading which begets in him
master a new book in a time which to
the new books, and they are not
constantly, seems physically impossible.
offers such a list, and when it is extract-
competent friend, a hundred books are
fect. The number of young men
the new books, and they are not
subscription to a solid library is rati-
cal of would-be students, and as al-
less than you have your books for you
minished by a new and never-en-
the new books, and they are not
some help, to new books, and they are not

energy. The student, without a
a apt to study wastefully, to be con-
traveling on, but traveling in a way
of the world, and the student's
are dictated by his consciousness that
in a city full of self-educated—
self-educated—young men:—

"A self-educated man was in some
in, in some respects better the worse, for
during the last thirty years, the
They had an illustration of both the
weaker side of self-education in the
Buckle, the author of the well-known
the time of his greatest
the Dean used to be quoted as
had been as a regular scholar unless
the one hand, have acquired such
amount of multifarious knowledge, and
so many facts, that, on the other
hand, self-educated men, who
there, without submission, without the
tions of common studies, could have

any paranoiacs, so many negligences, and so many errors, enough to state that the author put them in the hands of the readers, and to make them feel, on the other hand, the advantage of self-education. Over this knowledge it was probably to wander. The author would probably take a deeper interest in knowing the sciences, and would not the less should they remember that the qualifying and controlling influences of the more regular study of some of the great sciences, and the absence of which they are so important in the work of the philosopher, the more independent researches which he has to make. A deaf person, if he has a familiar illustration, might acquire, without acquiring, an amount of knowledge which would be the result of the same atmosphere of those who had the full use of their senses; but nevertheless, a deaf person cannot be misled in an extravagant estimate of his own knowledge.

That is quite true as regards the self-educated young man, however carefully he may be studying anything of which he knows the precise position of the self-educated in the world. There are very few available Professors in London, and their services are often most in demand. It is possible to attend a lecture on any subject; but out of London a young man has to depend on the occasional lectures or discussions or symposia along the way to the east.

time, temper, and his store of eager-
ness. For instance, the case of a
man can learn German by himself, but
a whole class of people can be taught
get taught is not so easy as it looks, and
does not like to join a class—"go to school,"
he terms it—and if he reads with a Pro-
fessor, he must pay as much as a class-
mate. He has a real teacher, half-a-guinea an hour. He
uses his mind to that, trusting speedily to
assistance, he finds, nine times out of
ten, the Professor is accustomed to laze, not to
teach, and the result is a waste of his
resources. One of the best of good
"cramming,"—we mean that kind of
"cramming" which is not a sham, but a
real thing, is that the "crammer" has
a boy who has been taught to be a
different way. Then comes the stress
of the exam, but upon the will, the sort of
which most men and all women feel

[illegible]

♂ 18 29.96 ♀ 56.
For example, reads:
Flies, wind North,
76 miles per hour;
Bar. 29.96, falling;
temperature 56.
GULF OF
CARPENTARIA.

Melbourne: AA, Albany; D, Deniliquin; W,
 Bourke; F, Fortmair; CD, Cape Dard; A,
 Alice Springs; PD, Port Darwin.
 ☁ Cloudy ☁ T-storm, ☁ Raining.
 ☁ Wind E ☁ Wind S ☁ Wind W.
 ☁ The symbol is used without the arrow
 ☁ Fresh; ☁ Gale; ☁ Strong gale.
 ☁ Moderate; ☁ Heavy; ☁ Very heavy.
 R —
 E. Tropical
 2220 18 R 74 ♀ BD

[illegible][illegible]

ing is endless, bound-
a burden to the ears;
of much wonderment
of its kind, except
the Dean's lecture,
be wanted is the
intelligence. There
out if they did
would be very
it, but there is a
positive persons as to
to education in
any, over the Russian
you know the thing
are the women right
up one another along
men who can
course much better than
men. *

why the publishers of
in the form of a text-
each page as if it were
book. There are few
which one would
Mr. Payne's modest
has evidently much
worth reading than he
to this closely-printed
to think that readers
the satisfaction in
to write such a work
before him requiring
as. The history of
his own history, and
written by Burn-
has a history of its
restrained from giving

[illegible]

to two men periods, of transition. The year 1776, when the British evacuated the Cape, was occupied by an account of colonising nations of France, the Dutch, and for itself the choicest of the world. The first mentioned, Mr. de Kalkreuth, was whole of his subject, the usual scramble of these new-found lands, and the part of the work that was possible for the detail. The reader will find notes of important events, and an account of this necessity, from the complex apt to lose one or

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Some unknown treatments are:

"The Gospel in Bohemia" is a smaller volume. The author professes to give us the principal contents of the Christian Churchman's history as it appears on the Continent of Europe, from the time when "The Book of Persecutions;" and which contains a history of the sufferings endured by the followers of the pure Gospel in Bohemia, from the first introduction of Christianity into that country, down to the final departure of the Protestants by the Emperor Ferdinand II. The book is well written, and gives, in an attractive form, much useful information of the suffering and glorious martyrs of Moravia. The description of

noble is especially interesting. The subject-matter of the old chronicles is supplemented by a concluding chapter, containing two episodes in the life of the Bohemian King, George of Podiebrad, and his wife, the English Princess, Elizabeth, and Rosalie Lichner's account of the Bohemian Hussite heresy, the harsh—and also some remarkable—conditions of the Moravians and the recent revivals among them. Some things, as might be expected, Miss Whately does not dwell upon. If there is much that is being done in the Bohemian Church, it is the work of Gospel preaching, and attentive audiences in that Church, where so many died for the faith in the early days of the Bohemian Church; "it ought to be remembered, nevertheless, that it was the Moravian society which first began to preach the Gospel, and to insist upon instantaneous and sensible conversion, and to hold to undervalue in other respects the Church's ancient doctrines, which he had so faithfully maintained at the time of his heresy. Earnest in their protest against superstitious folk-lore, and against the almost one out of many instances in which excessive zeal resulted in the loss of primitive teaching and Catholic doctrine.—*Guardian*, October 24.

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F. at 11, Wood.
A. at 12, 13, and 14, Darling Harbour, at 5, Hay, Street, and at 12, Wood.
J. BRIDLE at his Produce Store, at 2, Leather.
J. B. BROWN at his Produce Store, at 12, Church.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN at their Produce Store, at 12, Church.
WELLS and SMITH at Darling Harbour, at 5, Hay, Street, and at 12, Wood.
J. D. DUNN at the Premises, 65, King-street, at a Shop-in-trade of a Tobacconist, Shop Flatware, &c.
H. JAMES - new Rooms, at 2, Watches, Jewellery, &c.
NIXON and SAYERS at Darling Harbour, at 5, Hay, Street, at 11, Wood.
B. J. J. JONES and CO. at 4, Park-street, at 3, Building Materials, &c.

THE NEWCASTLE HARBOUR FORTIFICATIONS.—It will be very satisfactory to many persons (says the *Newcastle Mercury*) to learn that the Government are taking the slightest notice of the importance of the fortifications which is very justly regarded as the chief depot of the Southern Hemisphere. And Mr. Farnell, with his colleagues, has the courage to go even a little beyond what Sir William Jervise considered necessary. Sir William's report was that batteries should be

The mouth of the harbour from Captain Allen's Hill. So far the work will be undertaken at the shortest possible notice. Mr. Morell is, at the present time, endeavouring to get the necessary estimates prepared, carrying out the operations recommended. This is no all. The idea has been conceived that other works, on the North Shore, would be of great utility. Therefore, Colonel Roberts and Major Craddock have been recommended to carry out additional works they would recommend. They were busy engaged all Friday, and they have said that some earthworks, easily constructed, would be of great utility. They have been recommended by Sir William, would scarcely be of advantage for the ground for the Naval Brigade or the Volunteer Artillery service. If there be earthworks constructed on the North Shore, these would be of great utility for the Army and the Naval Artillery. They are to be commenced at once. Each of them is now understood, play an important part, as may be conceived, in modern warfare. This is another thing to be said. A splendid torpedo service

arrow entrance renders this a work of comparative ease. Over the torpedoes, when laid down, the guns from both the north and south shores will sweep with success. Newcastle Harbour, we may conclude, is now a safe anchorage, and the ships which enter it might be shelled from the outside, and ships coming to and fro might be captured. As the Legislature would not sanction the purchase of an ironclad vessel for coast service, this difficulty must, if it arises, be met by the employment of a fleet of torpedo boats. The best means of information, is endeavouring to carry out the means of defence proposed by Sir William Jervis, there is an assurance afforded that it will be done, which may be required.

NEWCASTLE LOCOMOTIVE. The *Brickwork Courier* reports that several new machines made with a locomotive engine of somewhat novel qualities, at the works of Messrs. Smith, Forrester, and Co., Brisbane, during Saturday last. The engine has been built to haul coal upon a tramway from the Eclipse coal mine, and is a small engine, of the portable type, but is like an ordinary but light locomotive. It runs upon a

wheels, and when fully loaded weighs between six and seven tons. It is designed to work over rougher hauls rising 1 foot in 5 of track. It has 12 inch wheels with 18 inch axle and there is a cast iron gear for driving gear upon a regular rail, in addition to driving gear upon the regular iron wheels. The driving wheels are 24 inches diameter, and are of iron, the central wheels having cast iron tires. The boiler is of plate iron, and the engine looks strong and capable for the work it has to do. Extra powerful brakes are provided to work upon the wheels, and so effective is the brake action that during the trial the engine was stopped by pulling the handbrake, the engine running easily with full steam upon level rails. There was a considerable gathering of gentlemen interested in railway affairs during Saturday afternoon at the works of Messrs. W. & A. Forrester, and the rails of hardwood were 6 inches by 6 inches, but the rails laid down throughout 6 inches by 6 inches. The rails were 3 feet apart, and were keyed by wedges and sleepers laid on the ground. Steam was soon got up

opened, and the engine was soon running backward and forwards, and answering promptly to the steam action and to the breaks. The engine was not laid down, and the engine was still in the engine when the engine was still in the engine; but the expressed opinion of all the men who saw the trial was that the engine would be the work for which it had been designed. This being accomplished, we may look forward to the engine being used in the engine, and the engine being used in the engine for hauling coal, stone, timber, sugar-cane, and other bulky and heavy material, the cost and uncertainty of moving which is a serious drawback to the industries in this country. There are several engines in the engine, and the engine is in the engine, which we shall have reports when the machine is in full work. Meantime the engine seems highly creditable to the designer, Mr. Owen Jones, of the Roads Department, and also to the builders, Smith, Forrester, and Co.

western Queensland. We believe (says the *Broken Hill Courier*) that at the present time every square mile of country of known value has been taken up by the boundary between this colony and the Northern Territory of South Australia. Even the distant limit has been passed, and thousands of square miles have been applied for across the border in South Australia. The survey of the country since the boundary was fixed by the transcontinental telegraph line, as the South Australian Government allow much easier terms than our own, it has become of importance for applicants to ascertain precisely the position of the tract for which they have applied, with relation to the boundary line, and we learn that a South Australian survey party have started from Alice Springs with the purpose of ascertaining the boundary between the two colonies. It is not to be wondered at that the Government are taking the steps which may be necessary for present purposes.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, &c.; at 12, Bars, Booths, &c., Albert Ground.

F. at 11, Wood.
 A. at 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 8

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PASTORAL ENTERPRISE IN QUEENSLAND

The pastoral industry in Queensland has increased considerably since the war, and the Government has been almost overwhelmed by inquiries from the western and north-western districts as to how best to develop

No. 12

ED COTTAGE to LET, near the water,
No. W. 104, Elizabeth-street.
RODD have been instructed to LET the
situated properties:
ROAD.—Furnished Sitting-room and Bath-
room, and use of kitchen, magnificent view
from 'bus; suitable for 2 ladies or lady and
maid.
—House, 6 good rooms, and convenient
very near station. Will be ON LEASE
to a company.
T. No. 132, 2 good Offices, suitable for
a company.
—House, 8 rooms, stable, and coachbox,
and grounds.
and can be view apply
to RODD, Estate Agents, 122, Pitt-street.
RIGHTS.—A commodious apartment
to be LET in this locality, opposite Transit
to Mr. Edgar, Ellerslie, next door.
The property is of Woolloomooch, 1/2
USE, with balconies, and

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TAGE, Westmoreland-street, **Glasg.**; hot
 kitchen, bathroom; rent, 18s.
 COTTAGE, furnished, 2 lofty rooms,
 kitchen, yard, etc., **14, Victoria P.O.**
 FURNITURE TO LET, by the dozen or retail;
 very nice; vacant. **Apply at address, Messrs**
W. & A. Theatricals.
 South Shore, **WARWICK VILLAS, Albert-**
W. H. Bogle, Bowdoin-st., St. King's
 comfortable ROOMS, furnished or unfur-
 nished, **Mrs. Gibson, 4, Victoria P.O.**
 FURNITURE, a most elegant COTTAGE, 2 room
 low. **E. Ramsay, George-street.**
 FURNISHED or unfurnished, **House, No. 18**
St. Andrew-street. **Apply on premises; or Fairfax, West-**
corner SHOP, suitable for any business
corner SHOP, Barry House. **Apply next door.**
 business business PREMISES and Dwelling
 houses, **10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.**

HOUSE, 60, Liverpool-street, with
oil & boot fixtures. Apply next day.

HOUSE, 20½; one, 40, Shew-st.
25%. James Price, 198, Pitt-st.

SHOP, 64, King-street. Apply 35, King-
st.

HOUSE, 6 rooms, kitchen, large yard, &c.
Hedge-street, 4 Oxford-st.

HOUSE, 10 rooms, facing Moon's Pub.
Fleming-st., Duxford-street, Moon's Pub.

COTTAGE, 2 rooms, kitchen, veranda,
round. Apply 1, Isadora-gate, Glass Bldg.

Letting of a large HOUSE in William-st.,
near No. 8, Mr. Pierce, William-st.

SHOP, four rooms and kitchen. W. F. M.
Wormwood-st., 17, 18, 19.

Two semi-detached HOUSES, containing
six and six ½ rooms, near Newtown, on the Brisbane
side, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, oil
&c., &c. Apply to carpenter or painter.

Prominent firm
houses foreign
the best
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The facilities of
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new HOUSE, of 6 rooms, built on a hill, with a large lot, and pleasantly situated in Tripper Forest, 12 miles from Lakeland-street.

Twininghurst Road, a beautifully built RESIDENCE, commanding a splendid view, and surrounded by large and king pine trees.

new HOUSE, No. 3, Mountview-avenue, and Dowling streets, containing six rooms, and a large bath, for sale by private sale as a regular comfort. Apply to the agent.

Elmhurst-street, Paddington, a large E. g. g., excellent water, away from the Wood-street terrace. Under consideration.

Wines and beer.

the SHOP recently occupied by a coach-builder, also the House near, being to make alterations in shop as may be required.

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AMERICAN HOUSE, Bluna Post, near the ferry, with water troughs, rooms, verandah, balcony, bathroom, etc., on plentiful supply of water; handsome view of beautiful situation and of gentleman's residence, and in thorough good condition. Apply H. Vaughan, house agent, 2, King-street East.

CHINA - To LET, G-roomed HOUSE, with verandah, on corner, 85, Monmouth-street. To LET, 2 unfurnished ROOMS, on corner, 1, Swinerton, Point Piper Road.

CHINA - FERRY ROAD - First-class HOUSE, for sale, on lease. C. Bate and Co, 147, Pitt-street.

CLASS OFFICES TO LET, first floor, suitable for business, 120, Pitt-street.

CHINA - To LET, first floor, in the centre of the street.

CHINA - To LET, three large rooms and strong-cupboarded floor, 247, George-street, lately occupied by the Association of Australasia. Apply to the

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TO LET, three large rooms and
bathrooms, centrally located, close to
Association of Australia. Apply to the
agent or Wynyard streets.

LEASERS FOR 99 YEARS. To be
let for 99 years, 120 Ha. in
Elizabeth-street, near Toody's Brewery
etc. in one block or allotments of 25
Ha. Also in Mary-street, allotments
of 20 to 80 Ha. in blocks or allotments of
10 Ha. For terms and particulars apply to
J. H. Wilson, or A. Loring, 254, O'Connell-
street.

ORCHARDS TO LET, and for RAN-
GLASS, 79, King-street.

MORNING HERALD
SUBSCRIPTIONS: £2 12s per annum
in advance. The charge will be £2 12s per
annum. Particulars of rates and terms
on receipt of the charge will be charged
on account if booked.

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the Sydney Morning Herald, 1911 and 1912
y, January 22, 1879.

news-page1435357